

Treponema pallidum (Spirochete)

Concentrated and Prediluted Polyclonal Antibody
903-135-080819

BIOCARE
M E D I C A L

Catalog Number:	ACA 135 A, B, C	APA 135 AA	IPA 135 G10	OAA 135 T60	VLTRZ 135 G20
Description:	0.1, 0.5, 1.0 mL, conc.	6.0 mL, RTU	10 mL, RTU	60 tests, RTU	20 mL, RTU
Dilution:	1:100	Ready-to-use	Ready-to-use	Ready-to-use	Ready-to-use
Diluent:	Da Vinci Green	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Intended Use:

Analyte Specific Reagent. Analytical and performance characteristics are not established.

Summary & Explanation:

Treponema pallidum is a spirally twisted (Spirochete) bacterium, and is the causative organism of the sexually transmitted infection syphilis. Since *T. pallidum* has never been successfully cultured on artificial media, historically, diagnosis depended on direct visualization of the organism in tissue with silver stains such as Steiner's or Warthin-Starry. *T. pallidum* has been shown to be successfully visualized by immunohistochemical staining on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue (1). This provides a significant sensitivity, specificity, ease of performance, and speed advantage versus silver staining visualization (1,2).

Source: Rabbit polyclonal

Clone: N/A

Isotype: N/A

Known Applications:

Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)

Supplied As:

Buffer with protein carrier and preservative

Storage and Stability:

Store at 2°C to 8°C. The product is stable to the expiration date printed on the label, when stored under these conditions. Do not use after expiration date. Diluted reagents should be used promptly; any remaining reagent should be stored at 2°C to 8°C.

References:

1. Hoang MP, High WA, Molberg KH. Secondary syphilis: a histologic and immunohistochemical evaluation. *J Cutan Pathol.* 2004 Oct;31(9):595-9.
2. Graham RP, *et al.* *Treponema pallidum* Immunohistochemistry is positive in human intestinal Spirochetosis. *Diagn Pathol.* 2018 Jan 22;13(1):7.
3. Center for Disease Control Manual. Guide: Safety Management, NO. CDC-22, Atlanta, GA. April 30, 1976 "Decontamination of Laboratory Sink Drains to Remove Azide Salts."
4. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Protection of Laboratory Workers from Occupationally Acquired Infections; Approved Guideline-Fourth Edition CLSI document M29-A4 Wayne, PA 2014.



60 Berry Drive
Pacheco, CA 94553
USA

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Tel: 800-799-9499 | www.biocare.net | Fax: 925-603-8080